

U.S. CONTROLS NO MAN'S LAND ALLIED LINE HOLDS FOE TODAY

Belgians Halt Hun Attempts To Drive In Lines From Sea

EFFORTS OF FOURTH GERMAN ARMY WHICH HOLDS RIGHT FLANK TO SEA TO DENT ALLIED FRONT FROM COAST FRUSTRATED BY BELGIANS—TAKE 600 PRISONERS INCLUDING OFFICERS FROM MARINE INFANTRY DIVISION—LYS FIELD LINE OF HAIG REMAINS INTACT DESPITE FOE'S EFFORTS.

Field Marshal Haig reports his line on the Lys battle field standing intact last night as it existed yesterday morning, following the British retirement east of Ypres, no ground having been lost in the battling of yesterday, despite the heavy German attacks through the entire period.

Checked for the time at least, in front of the strong British positions dominated by Kemmel hill on the northern portion of this front, the Germans are turning their attention to the southwesterly sector of the battlefield.

A heavy bombardment of the British positions between Locon and Robecq was reported in progress this morning.

The enemy is finding himself cramped on the southerly side of the wedge he has pushed into the British lines and seems on the eve of an effort to widen it out here.

THREE MILES FROM BETHUNE

Furthermore, at Locon the Germans are only some three miles north of Bethune, an important railroad center, and at Robecq are within six miles of Lillers, a junction point on the railroad from Bethune to Hazebrouck.

The British have been holding this sector of the front as strongly as they are holding the northwesterly edge of the salient, where they have held up the German attempt to advance farther toward Hazebrouck, as was indicated anew in the repulse of fresh German attacks last night in the Merris sector, along the Bailleul-Hazebrouck railroad.

FOES BEATEN AT CANAL

The following dispatch was received by the Associated Press from its correspondent in the field with the British army, written at 11:05 a. m. today:

"The Germans brought up fresh divisions for the hard thrusts which they made yesterday. Although the British were unable to hold Wylschaele and Meteren, they beat off the enemy elsewhere.

"A renewed heavy bombardment of the British front between La Basse canal at Givenchy and the Nieppe forest suggests the Germans contemplate another heavy drive in this region, in the hope of taking Bethune and creating a new salient.

"All the areas back of this section of the front were sprinkled with gas shells throughout last night. At 6 o'clock this morning the bombardment was nearly of drum fire intensity between Locon and Robecq, where the enemy has tried repeatedly to advance his line to the canal.

BELGIANS TAKE PRISONERS

"An effort made by the Fourth German army, which holds the enemy's right flank to the sea, to drive in the front of the Allies from the coast was extended yesterday to the Yser region, held by the Belgians. At 8:30 a. m., after an all night bombardment, the Germans attacked on a front of four miles between Langemarch and Kippe.

"They gained a footing in the Belgian advanced position, but were thrown out after a fight lasting nearly all day. The Belgians took 600 prisoners, including many officers belonging to seven different regiments which represented on Bavarian, two Prussian and one marine infantry division.

"It is agreed that the Germans have not obtained the decisive result aimed at. There will probably be continuous fluctuations in the northern area for some time to come, but the salient fact of the fighting is the staying power of the British soldiers."

It seems not unlikely that the Entente high command has forecast a German larger purpose to drive determinedly southward, envelope Bethune, and push on to a point where they can compel the British to fall back from Givenchy and the region north of Arras, where the dominating Vimy ridge is the German objective.

NO GAIN FOR BIG LOSSES

Whether, indeed, this be the larger German strategy, has not yet been shown. The development of the enemy demonstration on the Locon-Robecq line, however, will be followed with close attention, in view of this possibility and its bearing on the great struggle on the Somme front to the south, where the firm hold of the British on the Arras region and the line south to Albert has held up the enemy push on Amiens.

During the last 24 hours the heaviest fighting has been along the Lys river on a front of 15 miles from west of Meriville to Wylschaele. The British took the offensive and regained Wylschaele and Meteren, six miles east northeast of Hazebrouck, Wednesday, but the Germans, in strong counter attacks, forced them to retire again. Along the rest of the front the enemy threw wave after wave of attackers against the Franco-British defense, but it did not falter and the Germans gained nothing in payment for sanguinary losses.

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Huns Kill Babies And Shoot Down Innocent Women

Moscow, Wednesday, April 10.—(By the Associated Press)—Because the peasants in the village of Novoselki, in the government of Mohilev, resisted an armed requisition of money by German troops and killed an officer in the resulting scuffle, the Germans burned the village and from machine guns placed around it they fired on the inhabitants, including women and children, who tried to escape, killing many of them.

The Germans also killed an entire family, even the little children, when they were informed that one member had participated in guerrilla warfare against them.

CREW OF TUG PREVENT EXPLOSION OF BOILER BEFORE LEAVING SHIP

REFUSE TO QUIT "ISIS" UNTIL THEY HAD DRAWN FIRE UNDER BOILERS—COAL HAD BEEN LOADED ON ONE SIDE OF TUG UPSETTING IT.

By heroically sticking to their posts William Zeigler, engineer, and John Hanley, fireman, on the tug Isis, averted an explosion and saved from death or injury the balance of the crew when the vessel sank at the City Ice & Coal Company's dock this morning about 7 o'clock, through being overloaded on one side with coal.

The two men only quit their posts in the engine room when peremptorily ordered to do so by Captain Joseph Green, who was only taken off his boat when the wheel house was awash.

When the skipper and crew of the tug saw it was taking a dangerous list to starboard, desperate efforts were made to jettison the cargo of coal, but this was found to be impractical so an effort was then made to turn the craft around that her starboard side could lie against the dock and be secured there. It was during this maneuver that the boat began to settle, and when the engine room crew saw the danger which would result from the water getting in contact with the boilers and furnaces, they immediately began to draw the fires and let off steam.

Masters of other craft in the vicinity hurried to the rescue of the sinking Isis, but could not get into position quick enough to be of assistance and were running a great risk with their own boats.

Peter Brady, the steward, was preparing breakfast and he was rescued with difficulty from a perilous position.

By this time the vessel began to settle rapidly by the head and Captain Green shouted to the engine crew to jump for it. They replied that all danger of an explosion was not passed and they would stick to their posts until assured of the safety of the others. It was at this point that Captain Green shouted a more emphatic command and the two men jumped and were picked up by a boat from a nearby barge.

When his crew had been taken off the Isis in safety Captain Green still continued at his post in the wheel house until he was finally persuaded to leave the vessel as she disappeared beneath the waters of Bridgeport harbor.

By the time the Isis had disappeared word had been flashed to the Bridgeport Towing Co., to which corporation she belongs, and a wrecking crew was at once dispatched to the scene. Work was quickly started and a diver descended. The diver reported the boat was resting easily on an even keel and it would be possible to raise her in the course of 24 hours or so.

Commodore Robert Ferritt, head of the Bridgeport Towing fleet, said today the damage done the vessel would amount to about \$1,000 and that he had every confidence of having her working by tomorrow night. He paid high tribute to the conduct of the engineering force and the crew, who he said, had averted a very serious explosion by their cool-headed handling of the boat while she was in a sinking condition.

PLEADING GUILTY THREE ARE GIVEN LIFE SENTENCES

New Haven, April 18.—Pleading guilty to murder in the second degree on the ground that they were merely present at the time and did not take part in the killing of Frank Guarnieri, a trolley switchman, in West Haven last January, the murder trial of three Italians was suddenly ended today. Each was given a life term by Judge Maithe. They took the sentence calmly.

Their names are Vincenzo Codipoto, Pasquale Lucca and Antonio Coharente, each having an alias. A fourth man turned state's evidence, and the police are searching for a fifth man who is said to have been the real murderer. The victim was known to have had with him \$50, and the killing followed after one of the five men had picked a quarrel with him.

Secretary Of Navy Is Visitor At New Haven; Inspects War Factory

DANIELS ADDRESSES THOUSANDS OF FACTORY WORKERS IN AN OPEN AIR RALLY TO AID SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS—INSPECTS COLLEGE'S NAVAL UNIT.

New Haven, April 18.—Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, came here today to speak for the third Liberty loan and to keep a promise made to Yale University that he would inspect the Yale naval unit.

CABINET QUILTS IN HUNGARY AS RESULT OF ROW

Amsterdam, April 18.—The Hungarian ministry has resigned, a dispatch from Budapest reports.

The decision was reached yesterday morning at a meeting at which Premier Wekerle presided. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Count Szekely, Minister of Commerce, and Count Zichy, Minister of Court, who were absent from Budapest.

A Copenhagen dispatch last night said Premier Wekerle had decided to resign because of dissension in the ministry over the suffrage reform bill, and that King Charles was expected to request him to form a new Cabinet.

FUEL BOARDS TO FIX DOMESTIC COAL PRICE

MEETING OF ADMINISTRATORS AT HARTFORD YESTERDAY COMES TO TENTATIVE AGREEMENT—WILL ANNOUNCE SELLING FIGURE IN FEW DAYS.

Thomas J. Pardy, chairman of the Bridgeport Fuel commission, attended a meeting of fuel administrators of many cities of the state held at Hartford yesterday with T. W. Russell, State Fuel Administrator, at which the question of prices for coal was considered.

WILHELM ASKS WHAT HE LEFT UNDONE TO PREVENT WAR HORROR

Amsterdam, April 18.—Emperor William recently made a visit to the battle field near Quent, west of Cambrai, a war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger writes. "His majesty's silence was broken only once," he says, "when he remarked to an officer who stood beside him: 'What have I not done to preserve the world from these horrors.'"

RELIEVE OFFICERS OF HOME GUARDS

Hartford, April 18.—Six Home Guard officers have been relieved from their commands at their own request. The Military Emergency Board has accepted the resignations of Captain George E. Westenberg, Southington company; Captain Charles E. Ramage, Montville company; First Lieut. Joseph P. Kling, Co. H, Hamden; Second Lieut. Lawrence King, Co. H, Hamden; Second Lieut. Charles H. Bedient, Bethel company.

At his own request First Lieut. Daniel J. Sullivan, Co. M, Guilford, has been transferred to the reserve.

THREW OFF MASK TO AID WOUNDED

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, April 17.—Lieut. George Patton of New York city, of the American army medical corps, has been awarded the French war cross for courage in treating wounded men while without a gas mask during a heavy bombardment of gas shells. The lieutenant found it was impossible to treat the wounded while wearing his mask. He dressed wounds until overcome by gas fumes.

YANKEES TWICE IN 24 HOURS HAVE REGAINED TRENCHES IN CHARGES

THEY GO "OVER THE TOP" AND WITH COLD STEEL ROUT ENEMY—MANY DEEDS OF BRAVERY IN FACE OF DEATH ARE RECORDED.

WILL CURTAIL INDUSTRY NOT VITAL TO WAR

Washington, April 18.—Eventual curtailment in the production of all building material was indicated in orders of the fuel administration published today, cutting the manufacture of 10 principal clay products from 15 to 50 per cent.

The order, which will further restrict the country's less essential industries and will limit non-war building operations, provides for a rearrangement and division of clay products manufacture and puts the industry on a war basis. The order also provides that parts of the plants affected will be converted for war industries and the men, materials and transportation will be made available for war production. Clay products and other building materials, the fuel administration statement said, are a greater tax on transportation and fuel than any other commodities and reorganization of the industry is deemed essential.

The action of the fuel administration which was approved by the war industry board, is regarded as a forerunner of a similar curtailment of virtually every industry not regarded as vital to the war.

U. S. ENGINEERS GREAT AID TO GENERAL CAREY

With the American Army in France, April 18.—(By the A. P.)—Reports just received at the American army headquarters from British commanders give the first definite information that American Engineering corps in large numbers were among the forces hastily assembled from all branches of the service by Major General Carey for his improvised army which filled the gap in the line made by the Germans at the opening of their offensive last month. The American Engineers were at work constructing and operating field railroads and building bridges.

Three companies of an engineering regiment were caught in the early bombardment and were ordered to fall back. To one of the American companies, which had been consolidated with the British royal engineers, was delegated the task of guaranteeing the destruction of an engineer dump which it had been decided to abandon.

This detachment destroyed all the material, made a rapid retreat, caught up with the larger group and immediately resumed work, laying out trenches. These operations lasted from March 22 to 27. As the German attack became more intense the engineers were joined by cooks, orderlies and railroad men as a part of Gen. Carey's forces.

The commanding officer of an American regiment took charge of an infantry sub-sector and directed the action of his troops for one week until the emergency has passed at that point. To this officer Gen. Rawlinson, commanding the British army, engaged in that sector, sent a commendatory letter.

The report of the gallant conduct of the Americans on the British front has caused Gen. Pershing to send the following letter to the engineering command:

"The commander in chief has noted with great satisfaction the fine conduct of the officers and men of your regiment during the recent German offensive, as testified by British army commanders."

Police Report 19 Cases of Burglary

Hartford, April 18.—Nineteen burglaries, including attempts, all in the southwestern part of the city, were reported to the police today as having taken place last night. No large loss was announced. In one house \$40 was taken, in another theft stamps. The police think it was the work of a well organized gang.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, April 17.—(By the Associated Press)—American troops operating on the Lorraine sector have taken over control of No Man's Land. Patrolling parties are making almost nightly visits to the German wire entanglements without encountering any resistance.

A party of Lieutenant and 12 men has made five-hour trips, penetrating to the German third line, making maps of German machine gun points and strong points without being seen by the enemy.

Twice in 24 hours an American company has assisted French troops in a neighboring sector to regain trenches temporarily taken by the Germans. The company was led by a captain which took his troops over the top in the face of the most violent machine gun fire and artillery fire. Each time he succeeded in driving out the enemy and inflicting heavy damage and then strengthening the positions.

A most pathetic story from the American lines is that of a young corporal who was wounded fatally after fighting for four hours. A piece of shrapnel struck him in the head. He had a grenade in each hand. Giving them to his companions, he said:

"I guess I'm one. Please write to my mother and tell her how it happened. But here, take these grenades and for God's sake don't waste them."

The corporal fell in a faint and died in a hospital the next day without regaining consciousness.

At one point on this sector there was only 15 yards between the opposing trenches. A day before the Germans threw a note into the American trenches. It read:

"What are you, Canadians or Australians?"

"Come over and find out" was the reply thrown back by an American soldier.

The infantryman who related the incident added:

"I guess they know who we are now and they will not be likely to forget for some time."

One lieutenant in a listening post with a small party of men was cut off from the remainder of the platoon in Friday's attack. He tried to send up rockets to signal an American barrage, but the rockets failed to work. A private then volunteered to run back with the message. He passed through three lines of barrage fire without being harmed and delivered the message. The American gunners laid down a barrage immediately and saved the lieutenant and his party.

Commanders of units that participated in several days' fighting last week in company with the French in the Apremont wood sector are finding it difficult to pick out men that especially distinguished themselves in the operations.

One commander said every man acted like a hero and it was hard to choose the more deserving ones. One of the most popular men with the soldiers on this sector is the Rev. Des Valles, a Roman Catholic priest of New Bedford, Mass., who is living with the men in an unofficial capacity, he having come to France as a representative of the Knights of Columbus.

When the attacks began Father Des Valles, braving the dangers of shell and machine gun fire, went to the casualty clearing station near the front line to administer to the wounded. He assisted in dressing the injuries of the soldiers and gave each man a word of cheer. He handed out cigarettes to the men who smoked.

"He's as game as they make them and every inch a soldier," said a doughboy, while other soldiers spoke of the inspiration furnished by the priest.

Another popular man is a young banker of Springfield, Mass., who was pressed into service as a stretcher bearer. He was the smallest man in the outfit and after several trips became so exhausted that he was unable to hold the stretcher. He refused to give up and had his companions tie the stretcher on his wrists with rope so as to enable him to hold the stretcher on the journey from the front line to the dressing station.

New Haven, April 18.—An increase of 10 per cent. in wages was given to the 200 employees of the Bigelow Co., boiler makers, here today.